

a Mexican species that I cannot find has ever before been recorded from the United States. It was previously known from Coahuila and Tamaulipas.

I have just received word from my man in Kerr County that these birds are beginning to nest.—JOHN E. THAYER, *Lancaster, Mass.*

The Tufted Tit — A New Record for Canada.— On May 2, 1914, at the far end of the trees on Point Pelee, Ontario, Mr. J. S. Wallace found two Tufted Tits (*Baeolophus bicolor*) one of which at least was very talkative. He called the writer over and after watching them a short time we secured one.

This bird has been sought at Point Pelee as being the most likely place, ever since the present contingent began to visit the Point regularly, nearly ten years ago. The bird occurs every fall on Belle Isle which lies between Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario, and has been vainly sought on the mainland in Windsor as well as lower down on the Detroit River.

In lower Ontario the Black-capped Chickadee is the only regular visitor of the family and therefore it was quite an extraordinary event that on May 2 and 3 we saw not only the Black-cap and the Tufted but the Hudsonian as well. The latter was a single bird talking away to himself at a great rate and very unsuspecting.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ontario.*

Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila caerulea*) at West Haven, Conn.— On the morning of April 30, 1914, I observed a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher at West Haven, Conn. The bird was very tame and allowed me to observe it for some time, part of the time from a distance of not more than fifteen feet. Six records of this species in Connecticut are recorded by Sage and Bishop in the "Birds of Connecticut" (page 176). This constitutes the seventh record, and the first since 1892.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *West Haven, Conn.*

Three New Birds for Champaign County, Illinois.— Rare visitors are the rule this spring and my list of "An Illinois Ten-mile radius" has been lengthened by the appearance of the rare Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*), the rarer, Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalous xanthocephalous*) and the extremely rare American Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonica*).

Twelve Bohemian Waxwings visited my residence yard on February 26, 1914, the day following a severe northern blizzard. Examined with glasses at sixty feet, each marking was distinctly observed. Cedar Waxwings are not uncommon with us and are noticeably smaller in comparison with their northern Gypsy cousins. After a half-hour's rest they wheeled into the air as one bird and disappeared in the west.

On April 26, 1914, the first American Magpie recorded in Illinois since 1892, was being harassed by a half-dozen Crows in a hedge on the S. S. Love estate, two miles east of Philo. His white markings and strange cries and chatterings made of him a conspicuous object. All other Illinois records are winter ones, and this visit was all the stranger because of its occurring east of central Illinois.

On April 29, two records were made of the Yellow-headed Blackbird. These are the first authentic records for the county, although I have a male in my collection captured in this neighborhood with data lost.

One of the April 29 records, was a lone male in the Meharry orchards three miles west of Philo. On the same day a second male was observed on the Gaurd farm three miles north. The last Yellow-head was following a plow in the field in company with a flock of Bronzed Grackles and was observed at a distance of twenty feet.

These three new birds for Champaign County gain numbers 197, 198, and 199 respectively, in my list of "Birds of an Illinois Ten-mile radius." The circle is pierced by the fortieth parallel of latitude and lies twenty-five miles west of the Indiana line.—ISAAC E. HESS, *Philo, Ill.*

New Bird Records for Arizona.—The appearance of Swarth's most excellent "List of the Birds of Arizona," seems to mark an opportune time for recording several Arizona bird notes that have not yet found their way into print, and for calling attention to a few printed records that are not included in Swarth's list.

Gavia pacifica. PACIFIC LOON.—One taken by Dr. Mearns September 20, 1886, at Fort Verde, and now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Erismatura jamaicensis. RUDDY DUCK.—One taken by Dr. Mearns January 24, 1887, at Peck's Lake, and now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Chen rossii. ROSS'S GOOSE.—One taken by Dr. Mearns October 24, 1887, at Fort Verde, and now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Ardea herodias treganzai. TREGANZA'S HERON.—Information was given to E. W. Nelson in August, 1909, that two pairs had nested at a pond two miles east of Tuba.

Catharista urubu. BLACK VULTURE.—Several seen, May, 1890, by Dr. A. K. Fisher in the Tonto Basin.

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. OSPREY. Several seen by Dr. A. K. Fisher, June 26–29, 1892, near Camp Verde; they must have been breeding not far distant.

Cryptoglaux acadica. SAW-WHET OWL.—Young in the nest were found by Dr. Mearns on San Francisco Mountain, June 12, 1887; the same collector took a specimen December 17, 1893, at La Osa, Sturgis Ranch, Pima County.

Glaucidium phalaenoides. FERRUGINOUS PYGMY OWL.—Winter records are: near Camp Lowell, January 24, 1872 (Bendire), and Phoenix, February 26, 1897 (Breninger).

Centurus carolinus. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.—Accidental at Fort Grant. Ridgway, "Birds of North and Middle America." VI, 1914, 57.

Zonotrichia querula. HARRIS'S SPARROW.—One was taken by M. F. Gilman, March 16, 1913, at Sacaton and identified at the Biological Survey.